JANUARY, 1784. THE NUMB. 2797.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1784.

LIST of LETTERS, *for the country, remaining in the Post-Office, Philadelphia, January 5, 1784.*

A

WILLIAM ALLISON, York-County; Robert or Thomas Archibald, Norrington (2); James Adams Bucks County; Robert Anderson, Chester; Thomas, Richard or Matthew Adams, James Anderson, Joseph Aſsew, Chester County; Edward Armſtrong, Carliſle.

B

Alexander Brown, Cheſter County; John Beggs, Middletown; John Barr, Pittſburgh; Langford Bingham, Cheſter County; Joſhua Brown, Fen townſhip; John Beard, or Mrs. Margaret Beard, Carliſle; James or Matthew Bonner, Byberry townſhip; John Burn, Mount-Holly; Joſeph Bayle, Lewis-Town, Delaware; John Bayly, Bucks County.

C

Ralph Cowgill, Bucks County; Margery Cufell, James M'Clay, Cheſter County; Thomas, Charles and James Carey, Suſſex County; Richard Cheyney, Milliſborough; Anna Crockel, John Callam, Philadelphia County; James Carſon, Brandywine; Samuel or Joſeph Cannon, New-Caſtle County; Thomas Carney, Penn's Neck, Jerſey; John Cumming, near Philadelphia; Robert Chambers, *whereſoever found*; Robert Cowan.

D

Nicholas Dillon, David Dives, near Philadelphia; Ernest Frederick Dumling, Germantown; Doctor John Davis, near Valley Forge; Samuel Duff, Spitzinbarg; Robert Dickey, Cumberland County; William Donald, Wilmington; Hugh Dods, Philadelphia County; William Dugan, Alexander Dunlap, New Caſtle County.

E

John Eve, Frankford; Catharine Eaton, Bucks County.

F

William Fife, above Carliſle; John Fergie, John Fulton, Cheſter County; William Finley, Pennſylvania; William M'Faul, Sheerman's Valley.

G

John Gordon, Durham Furnace; James Gaven, near Philadelphia; Patrick Gordon, Bucks County; John Grover, Philadelphia County; Joſeph Gurney, Upper Forks Brandywine; John Gibſon, Fort-Pitt; John Green, William Gordon, Thomas Gibſon, Cheſter County.

H

Michael Hill, Riſing Sun near Philadelphia; Thomas Hamilton, America; Hugh Hunter, Bucks County, Joſiah Hiberts, Cheſter County; John Hinds, York County; Thomas Harris, Great Valley.

I

William Irvine, Carliſle; Alexander Johnſton, Croſs Roads; George Johnſon, Bucks County; John Irvine, Cheſter County; William Jack, near Fort Pitt (3).

K

James Kennedy, Cheſter County; William Kennedy, near Black Gap.

L

William Ledlie, Miller's Run; Mrs. Livingſton, near Philadelphia; Edward Langworthy, York-Town; George Loage, Carliſle; James Loyans, Limerick townſhip.

M

George Mecree, Cheſter County; Andrew M'Collum, Salem; George M'Collom, Northumberland; Peter More, Bucks County; David Montgomery, Paxton.

N

Patrick Neill, Monmouth County, Jerſey; Samuel or David Neel, Lancaſter County; Capt. William Neilſon, William Neilſon, Philadelphia County; William Neilſon, Bucks County; James Nixon, Brandywine; Michael Nunan, Cheſter.

O

James Old, Speedwell Forge; Capt. Henry O'Hara, Rich Neck; George Ott, Glouceſter County; John Orr, Pequea.

P

Thomas Peel, Joſhua Plain, Samuel Pickens, Cheſter County; James Porteu, York County; William Porter, John Paxton, Revd. Hugh Vance, Lancaſter County; Thomas Phillips, Croſs Roads; William Pithan, Eaſton.

Q

Patrick Quigg, near Philadelphia.

R

William Rego, William or James Reed, Bucks County; John Rice, Kenſington, Robert Rankin, Cheſter; Madam Reſdall, near Dover.

S

Edward Shillito, Samuel Simpſon, Philadelphia County; Alexander Shaw, Croſs Roads; Mary Stevenſon, Bucks County; Capt. Edward Scull, Reading; Henry Sharpnack, Germantown; Thomas Sullivan, Lancaſter County.

T

Jacob Thompſon, Salem County, Jerſey; Iſaac Thomas, John Taylor, Cheſter County; Hugh Tomb, Bucks County; Thomas Thopſon, Germantown; John Treenon, Margaret Taylor, America; Henry Tod, York County; William Thomſon, Northumberland County; John Thompſon, Lancaſter County; William Templeton, John Templeton, near Philadelphia (2); Margaret Timpen, Fort Aguila.

V

Revd. William Van Horn, Bucks County.

W

John Walſh, Thomas Williamſon, James Wylie, Cheſter County; Mary Wylie, New-Caſtle; George Walker, New-Caſtle County; William White, Samuel Walker, America; John Walker, Cumberland County; Thomas Walker, Lancaſter County; John Wylie, York County; Jacob Weaver, Kenſington.

County of Philadelphia, January 1, 1784.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Abraham Sahler, late of the townſhip of Perkiomen and Skippack, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment to Francis Gurney, of the city of Philadelphia. Thoſe who owe intereſt on bonds, or notes, will pleaſe to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe who are otherwiſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, will call and pay their reſpective balances, or give ſuch ſecurity as ſhall be deemed ſatisfactory: The ſubſcribers being determined, without farther notice, to put all the accounts into the hands of an Attorney, that remain unſettled after the Firſt day of May next. And all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, will pleaſe to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted for payment.

ELIZABETH SAHLER, Executrix.
ABRAHAM SAHLER, } Executors.
t. h. c. 4 m. FRANCIS GURNEY. }

A few Law BOOKS, and ſome Miſcellaneous WORKS, with the loweſt Price written in each Book, the Property of a Gentleman gone to Europe, are now for SALE, at BELL's Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet; among which are the following:

1 CUNNINGHAM's new and complete Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
2 A Digeſt of adjudged Caſes in the Court of King's Bench, from the revolution to the year 1775, comprehending all the approved determinations during the time that the Lord Chief Juſtices, Holt, Parker, Pratt, Raymond, Hardwicke, Lee, Ryder and Mansfield, preſided there.
3 Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols.
4 Modern Reports, 4 vols.
5 Burn's Juſtice of the Peace, 3 vols.
6 Wood's Inſtitute of the Law.
7 General Caſes in Equity, abridged.
8 Inſtructor Clericalis, 6 vols.
9 Viner's Abridgement, vol. 18, 20 and 17th.
10 Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
11 Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, 2 vols.
12 Shower's Reports.
13 Ventris's Reports, 2 vols.
14 D'Anvers's Abridgement of the Law, 9 vols.
15 Piggot, Bird and Horſeman on Conveyancing, 4 vols.
16 The Works of Andrew Marvell, the honeſt Republican, poetical, controverſial and political; containing many original letters, poems, and tracts never before printed, with a new life of the author, by Captain Edward Thompſon, in three quarto volumes.

N. B. A few copies of this moſt excellent work are now offered to the public at THREE GUINEAS, being the ſame price they are ſold at in London; that republicans in America, by the illuminations of this famous apoſtle of republicaniſm, may have an opportunity of knowing, and practiſing true liberty, at leaſt equal, if not ſuperior, to any royaliſts in the univerſe.

17 Collection of the Dreſſes of the different Nations, antient and modern; to which are added, the Characters on the Engliſh Stage, from the deſigns of the moſt eminent painters, engraved on 240 beautiful copper-plates, by the greateſt maſters, with explanations in French and Engliſh, 2 vols. very elegant. Price Twenty-four Dollars.
18 Shakeſpear's Works, by Johnſon, 8 vols. Sixteen Dollars.
19 The Remembrancer of Occurrences during the war in America, with prior documents of certain tranſactions, which accelerated the late wonderful revolution, 14 vols. Twenty-four Dollars.
20 Dodſley's Annual Regiſter for 1776, 77, 78, 79 and 80, including Burk's Hiſtory of the War, during that period, 5 vols. Twelve Dollars.
21 Watſon's new and complete Geographical Dictionary, with cuts and maps. Twelve Dollars.
22 Moore's View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, Germany and Italy, during his four years travels, with his Grace the preſent Duke of Hamilton, 4 vols. complete in two. Price Four Dollars.
23 Cook's Laſt Voyage, the voyage in which he was killed, 2 vols. Two Dollars.
24 Lord Sheffield, a member of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, his Pamphlet, containing Obſervations on the Commerce of the American States with Europe and the Weſt-Indies; including the ſeveral Articles of Import and Export; with the additional Notes to his Lordſhip's ſecond edition. Price Half a Dollar. ¶

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, and 6 from the Crooked Billet, adjoining the line dividing the county of Philadelphia from Bucks, where the great road leading from Major Wright's tavern to Butler's mill interſects the ſaid county line, containing about 181 acres of land, 80 of which is good timber land, about 16 acres of good meadow, and the remainder cleared land, divided into convenient fields for farming. There are on ſaid premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on the lower floor, and a good cellar under the ſame, a new ſquare log kitchen adjoining the dwelling-houſe, and a well of excellent water near the door, which never fails in the drieſt ſeaſons, a good frame barn and convenient ſtabling, a large new waggon houſe, with corn granaries over the ſame, and other out-houſes, a good apple orchard, and many other conveniencies. The whole premiſes being in exceeding good repair. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 9, 1784. ¶ ABRAHAM HALLAS.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, in September laſt, adverſtiſed a certain Iſaac Richardſon, as abſconding from his bail, offered One Hundred Dollars reward for ſecuring him; but as he has ſince ſurrendered himſelf, theſe are to requeſt that ſaid Richardſon may not be interrupted on account of ſaid advertiſement, as no reward will be paid by

January 14, 1784. § 1 w. ANDREW ZEIGLER.

Head of Elk, January 5, 1784.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the Twelfth day of February next

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, with a quarter acre of LAND, lying on the main road, and in the town of Elk. The houſe is calculated for either Store or Tavern. Likewiſe will be ſold at the ſame time, 3 Stocking Looms, 2 of which are fine iron ones, and the other a wooden one. Likewiſe ſundry Houſhold Furniture, and an excellent Mare, 5 years old laſt graſs, with ſundry other articles too tedious to mention. Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by

† DANIEL KERSCHNER.

CAME to Mr. Litle's place on the Ridge road, about the laſt of November, a brindle COW, with a piece of each of her horns ſawed off, a piece out of her left ear, and a ſlit in her right, and has a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ MICHAEL READ.

Gwinedib townſhip, Philadelphia county, Dec. 25, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a week ago, a black MARE, 13 or 14 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 or 7 years old, had no ſhoes on. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from the above date, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the coſt. ¶ ABRAHAM WOOLSART.

MELCHIOR STEINER,

PRINTER, in Race-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Has for SALE,

JOHN PERRIN's GRAMMAR *Of the FRENCH TONGUE.*

Grounded upon the Deciſions of the French Academy; wherein all the neceſſary Rules, Obſervations and Examples are exhibited in a manner entirely new.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue.

On MONDAY, the First day of MARCH next, at the Houſe of John Lloyd, Innholder, in Wood's-Town, in the townſhip of Piles-Grove, and county of Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey,

THE FOLLOWING

Plantations and Tracts of Land,

Situate and being in the county of Salem, and Weſtern Diviſion of the State of New-Jerſey, viz.

No. I. A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Piles-grove, on the great road leading to Salem, one mile and a half from Wood's-town, and contiguous to a griſt-mill and Friends meeting-houſe, containing 130 acres, wheron is a large two ſtory brick houſe, three rooms on a floor, a good dry cellar under the whole, a large brick kitchen, a good bearing orchard, a large frame barn, and ſtables, and paled garden, &c. It is a healthy ſituation, in a thick ſettled neighbourhood, in the centre of the county, 29 miles from Philadelphia, 8 miles from the town of Salem, and 5 miles to a public landing. The land is ſuitable to any kind of grain, and natural to graſs; has a great out-let for hogs and cattle, and is accommodated with about 12 or 15 acres of meadow.

No. II. A Plantation, ſituated nearly adjoining the above tract, in the county aforeſaid, containing 128 acres more or leſs, whereon is a log-houſe, a barrack, orchard, &c. with a ſmall piece of meadow, and conſiderable more may be made by improving a valuable piece of ſwamp, which has lately grown up for want of care and induſtry. It is good arable land for moſt kinds of grain. The land is all new, and well timber'd, with a good out-let for hogs, and natural to graſs.

No. III. A tract of land, ſituated and adjoining the above, in the county aforeſaid, adjoining the lands of Joſeph Sharpe's eſtate and others, containing by eſtimation about 135 acres. It is all good arable land, ſuitable for moſt kinds of grain, and has 15 acres cleared, the reſt is all good timbered land. It has a great out-let for hogs, and many advantageous ſwamps for meadow, and is all unimproved.

No. IV. A tract of land, ſituated on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Salem, and adjoining the Tavern and lands of Henry Lowderback, in the townſhip aforeſaid, and bounded on Oldman's creek, containing by eſtimation 123 acres of good arable land, including 7 acres of moſt excellent bottom meadow on the creek, which with a little improvement would be equal to any bank meadow; about 20 acres of this land is cleared, the remainder is all wood-land, and lies within 3 miles of a public landing for Philadelphia market. Its ſituation is very advantageous for a Tradeſman, or any public buſineſs. It is high and pleaſant, well watered, and 25 miles from Philadelphia.

No. V. A plantation adjoining the above, and ſituate as aforeſaid, on the great road leading to Salem, containing 90 acres of land, very ſuitable for Indian corn, rye, &c. with a two ſtory log-houſe and frame barn, a good young bearing orchard, between 2 and 300 apple trees, and includes 7 acres of excellent good meadow on Oldman's creek. Its ſituation as aforeſaid is good for any public buſineſs.

No. VI. A Plantation, ſituated in the townſhip aforeſaid, on the great road leading to the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe and Cumberland, two and a half miles from Wood's-town, and adjoining Abraham Richman's griſt and ſaw-mill, containing 75 acres of arable land, ſuitable for any kind of grain, whereon is 2 log-houſes, one of which is almoſt new, a log barn, and an excellent orchard of near 300 apples trees. Its ſituation is high, healthy and pleaſant, and very ſuitable for any kind of Tradeſman. About 30 acres cleared, the remainder wood-land, and ſurrounded with runs and ſtreams of water.

No. VII. A tract of land, adjoining Jonathan Simkins and James's other land, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Oldman's creek, containing 100 acres, with a ſuitable front on ſaid creek, running from thence by the lines of Simkins and James to contain the above quantity of land, it being chiefly all wood-land, and affords a high pleaſant front on the creek, which abounds with excellent ſprings of water for the accommodation of a dwelling-houſe, &c. where flats or ſhallops from 10 to 15 cord of wood paſs conſtantly to and from Philadelphia market. It is kind, good arable land, ſuitable for moſt kinds of grain.

No. VIII. A lot of ground in Glouceſter county, containing one acre and three quarters, with a large front on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Salem, 18 miles from the city, and a quarter of a mile from Sweedſborough, in Batton's town, joining the lands of E. Batton, Gueſt and others. This lot is well ſituated, and known to be an excellent ſtand for a ſtore, or any other public buſineſs.

All the above mentioned plantations and tracts of land will be ſold on the day of ſale, or continued from day to day, until the whole are ſold.

The terms are as follows: That every purchaſer, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity, if required, ſhall have from two to three years credit; and for all money paid down at the ſigning the deed or deeds, the Purchaſer ſhall have a diſcount of 5 per cent. for all ſums ſo paid; a proper aſſortment of Merchandize is wanted in payment, if agreeable.

The titles to the above lands are indiſputable, and clear from all manner of incumbrance, excepting No. 6, which circumſtance it will be ſold ſubject to, and made known at the day of ſale. The ſubſcribers have ſeveral other valuable plantations for private ſale, and ſuch as ſhould not be ſold, will be rented.

Piles-Grove, Jan. 14, 1784. JAMES JAMES, and
t. h. c. 6. w. HANNAH JAMES.

Reading, January 12, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are indebted to FREDERICK MICHAEL, who moved from this to Virginia, to pay the ſame on or before the Firſt of February, to Nicholas Dick, Attorney in fact for Frederick Michael. †

WAS taken up on Wedneſday, the 10th inſtant, at Durham furnace, treſpaſſing in Durham meadows, a light brown mare COLT, between one and two years old, three white feet, and a large blaze down her forehead. Whoever owns ſaid mare colt, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

EVIDENCE on the contested Election of Censors for the City of Philadelphia,

[Continued from our last.]

BENJAMIN HARRISON, sworn, deposeth:

I WAS Inspector for North Ward at the late city election. There were some debates between the Judges and Inspectors concerning the taking soldiers votes, as soldiers. It was twelve or one o'clock before the debate ended, and the election opened. I was at the front and north window. A number of soldiers were crouding there. An officer, I heard him called Colonel, said it would be best, he thought, to take the soldiers votes first, and let them go home, for he feared they would be troublesome. The election was opened between ten and eleven o'clock. We took a number of tickets from the citizens, previous to the determination whether the soldiers votes should be taken or not.

Q. Were the soldiers armed?

A. No.

Q. Did you conceive, from the appearance of the soldiers, that they used any violence to prevent the citizens from coming to the windows to vote?

A. No; I saw nothing of that kind; their number only appeared an obstruction.

Q. Were you furnished with a list of taxables, or did you ask for it?

A. No; we were not.

Q. What direction had you from the Judges, with respect to the soldiers votes?

A. To take their votes, if they produced certificates of having taken the oath of allegiance. I took no votes from any persons, but those who told me they lived in my ward.

Q. Did the chief part of the people of your ward vote?

A. I do not think they did.

Q. Before the soldiers were permitted to vote, had the citizens a free opportunity to vote?

A. They were crouded for some time, but a number did vote.

Q. Did you see any certificates of said oaths of allegiance?

A. Yes; I saw every one that came to my window.

Q. Of what date were they?

A. I cannot exactly say, but they were generally two or three days before the election.

Q. By what magistrate had the oaths been administered?

A. By several; generally by Justice Paschall.

Q. Did you call out the names distinctly to the clerk?

A. I did, and he had sufficient time to enter them. We were not crouded: We received a vote now and then only.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Bradford give his opinion respecting the legality of the soldiers voting?

A. I did not.

Q. Were any officers of the army in the house with arms?

A. The Colonel already mentioned had his sword by his side; his behaviour was good, he spoke pretty, and seemed to wish for good order.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, sworn, deposeth:

I was Inspector for Middle Ward. With respect to the election, I know of nothing unfair in carrying it on. We were in suspence a great while whether we should let the soldiers vote or not. I, for these reasons, thought it my duty to be attentive to my own window or post. The tickets of four wards were taken in at the window where I was, and four Inspectors attended. We had no difference in sentiment at our window.

Q. In what manner did you conduct yourselves, respecting soldiers votes? What qualifications did you require, to allow them their votes?

A. We required a certificate of their having taken the oath of allegiance, and also to swear before one of the Judges, that they were in the army in June, 1778. We had the law for that purpose before us. Some had voted, before we determined to take their oaths of having been in the army in June, 1778. We were of opinion the law was in favour of soldiers to vote, but thought it strange why so many should come here. We were apprehensive we did not understand the law.

The Attorney-General was sent for. He, and another Lawyer, came.

Q. Was the election opened, before it was determined the soldiers should vote?

A. No.

Q. Were you furnished with any list of taxables, or did you call for any?

A. No; we did not.

Q. What directions had you from the Judges, respecting the voting of soldiers?

A. They directed that we should demand oaths of allegiance, or certificates of having taken it, and proofs of having been in the army in June, 1778.

Q. In what manner did the soldiers behave, when they came to vote?

A. They crouded, pushed and drove one another about, to get up; and I have seen citizens do the same.

Q. How did the officers behave?

A. I saw nothing amiss, except in one officer, who, 'tis said, was Colonel Robinson. He got up into our window, and sat there near an hour and an half. I enquired of one of the Judges, what he sat there for; he told me the Colonel meant to pass his word for such men he knew to have been in the army in 1778: It would save trouble in qualifying them.

Q. Did you receive the votes on his word?

A. Yes.

Near candle light two or three soldiers came. The Colonel asked what Council of Censors or Council tickets they had? They shewed them to him, as he desired to see them. He took these from them, and gave them others, saying these were of the right kind; but the Colonel used no violence or threats with the soldiers. They took them freely, and gave them in.

Q. Did you see Colonel Robinson do any other act you thought amiss?

A. No.

Q. What did Colonel Robinson do with the tickets he took from the soldiers?

A. I believe he put them in his pocket, or threw them down; I am not certain which.

Q. Did he give the tickets open, or closed?

A. I am not certain, but believe they were open.

Q. Did the soldiers read them before they gave them in?

A. I do not know.

JOHN M'NACHTANE sworn, deposeth:

I came on the ground early in the day. When I came, I saw more officers and soldiers than any other kind of men. Previous to my coming, I saw a number of soldiers, with an officer at their head, in Second-street, marching towards Chestnut-street. I heard a number of people say, they thought the soldiers had not a right to vote. I came up, and saw the poll was open. I came up several times, with an intention to put in my vote, but could not get at the window for the numbers of soldiers and officers, and citizens. I was of opinion that the soldiers had no right to vote. I said, if they had a right, farewell to American liberty. I had a difficulty in preventing two persons, viz. Foulke and Kammerer, from going away and throwing down their tickets, without voting.

Q. Was your voting prevented merely by officers and soldiers?

A. No; it was from the crowd generally, not particularly officers and soldiers.

The same evening, about eight o'clock, I was at the Cross-Keys. A serjeant and some soldiers came up. I asked them, if they had tickets? they said they had: I asked them, who they meant to vote for? they said Colonel Procter. I said, that is not the object with me. Who have you for the Council of Censors and the General Assembly. The serjeant said for Delany. I said this was for the old ticket. I said I had a new one. Soldiers, said the serjeant, come away. I saw him take hold of one, saying, come along. I was in the street endeavouring to forward the ticket, and was not at the State-House but a small part of the time.

Q. What ward do you belong to?

A. High-street ward.

Q. You said the soldiers were apparently under the influence of their officers. How did this appear?

A. The serjeants called to several soldiers, and dragged one along, saying, we have got tickets.

Q. Did the soldiers or officers abuse or lay hold of any citizens, to your knowledge, or obstruct them, by force or threats, during any part of the day, from voting?

A. I cannot say they did. There was some dispute at the Cross-Keys, between Captain Jones of the Continental army and citizens? what passed I know not.

Q. Did you hear the officers or soldiers insult any citizens?

A. I cannot say I did.

JOHN CONNELLY sworn, deposeth:

I acted as Inspector for Chestnut-Ward. After I came, the Judges and Inspectors were sworn. There was considerable altercation concerning the right of soldiers to vote. I conversed with sundry Judges and Inspectors, who seemed to think they had not a right. Several citizens got in among us, a number of whom were of opinion that soldiers had a right to vote. It was the general opinion of the Judges and Inspectors, that the opinion of the Chief Justice should be taken; but as he was out of town, it was agreed on to send for the Attorney-General. He came, and we requested him to give his opinion in positive terms: This he objected to, but proposed to go home, and send his answer in writing. During this interval, it was thought expedient to open the poll for citizens, which we accordingly did, and took the usual precautions on those occasions, viz. to enquire where they resided, whether they had paid taxes, and taken the oath of allegiance in due time. A number of continental officers came to the window. The same questions were asked them by me. Some could not make it appear, that they had been one year in the state immediately previous to the election; of such as could make it appear that they had a sufficient estate, the Inspectors agreed to take their votes; but others, who had not resided a year in the state, nor had any estate, their votes were refused, for which some of them insulted me for asking those questions: One person in particular told me, I had no right to ask such questions. Soon after, while we were busily engaged with the citizens, the soldiers came and filled up the window. I begged of them to remove, but they crouded more and more, till at last every avenue was stopped. I shut the window, and could do no business. I opened it again. The soldiers became so uneasy, that I feared some bad consequences would ensue. Whilst the soldiers were there, General Wayne came to the window with a law-book, and pointed to a section, by which, he said, he would support the soldiers voting, on which the soldiers became more uneasy. I left the window of choice, and desired them to be patient till the Attorney-General's opinion or answer came. Colonel Read and Mr. Bullock asserted the soldiers had a right to vote; but I said they had not. I went into the east room, I saw Justice Adcock, one of the Judges, and he told me they had received the Attorney-General's answer, and gave it to me to read. I said it appeared no way conclusive to me; that it would require an Attorney to explain it. Soon after, it appeared to me, we were all in confusion. Some were for, and some against taking the soldiers votes. This appeared to be owing to the citizens among us. I came to the window again. I went back to the Judges, two of whom had agreed to take the soldiers votes; one said he could not agree to it. When I found the Judges had agreed to take their votes, I took a note of the book, and shewed them an act, on which it was concluded, that the time specified in the law should determine, provided they took an oath of having been in the service at the said time. All the votes I took were on certificates of their having taken the oath, and having been a proper time in the army. About this time they crouded so, I felt for a number of citizens I saw standing around, and I shut down the window. As soon as I perceived them a little quieter, I addressed myself to the officers, and begged of them to remove the soldiers from the window. I went again into the room and heard two citizens say, if the soldiers voted in the county, it would not do, as they were certain of carrying in the county, but not in the city. We continued taking votes till towards evening. My desire was, the citizens should vote; and I begged of Colonel Robinson to remove the soldiers for that purpose. He told me they must go before dark, and can not be out after; the citizens might vote after. In order to dispatch the business, he proposed to give us his assistance at the window, and accordingly sat on the sill of the window. We continued qualifying the soldiers respecting the time they had been in the service, when I was struck with an idea that they would all swear false, without exception. We therefore agreed to take their votes, without qualifying them. My motive was, I thought that the citizens would not suffer themselves to be imposed upon in this manner. After the soldiers had done voting, we began again to take the votes from the citizens.

Q. Did either officers or soldiers use any violence with you, as an Inspector, to oblige you to take their votes?

A. No; Colonel Robinson examined several soldiers tickets. I did not see him change any. The soldiers went quietly away, when they had done voting.

Q. Were the officers or serjeants armed?

A. I saw none but side arms.

Q. Did you hear any threats?

A. Not Some persons said bad consequences might attend, but I am not certain who.

Q. Did the objection arise merely because they were soldiers, or because they had not paid taxes, and resided a year in the state?

A. I believe both, because they were under the influence of their officers.

Q. Did the soldiers go away as they voted, or did they remain?

A. I cannot say positively whether they did or did not.

[To be continued.]

THE Creditors of JOHN WALLACE, late Shop-keeper, in Third-street, near Market-street, are requested to attend at the City Tavern, on THURSDAY, the 22d Instant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, to consult together for Means of Indemnification, and to make choice of Assignees to manage the Affairs of said Creditors. § Jan. 20.

TO BE LETT,

THAT large commodious TAVERN, in the borough of Chester, now in the tenure of Zebedee Hollingsworth; the house is three stories high, has four rooms on each floor, a large kitchen adjoining, and a well of excellent water at the kitchen door; the stabling is very good, can contain upwards of 40 horses, and has room above for six tons of hay; there is a large yard and garden belonging to the house; also, 5 acres of highly improved pasture. The premises may be entered on the first of March next, or sooner if required. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

Jan. 20, 1784. § DAVID JACKSON.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 19th of February next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, between Craig's tavern and the Cross Roads, containing 80 acres of land, 30 of which is woodland, 6 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a young orchard just in its prime, the remainder as good plow land as any in the neighbourhood; there is on the premises a good log house and barn, and a never failing spring near the house. It is pleasantly situated and very healthy, is in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to places of worship of almost every denomination. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may apply to the subscriber. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and the payments made easy to the purchaser. JOHN VANDYKE.

N. B. The title is indisputable. ¶

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the Sixteenth day of February next, on the Premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situated in Goshen township, Chester county, within 2 miles of several Lime-kilns, and 1 mile of the Boot Tavern, containing 195 acres; 100 cleared, 16 thereof meadow, and as much more may be made and watered by Chester creek, and another small stream running through the same, which makes it convenient to have water in each field; the remainder well timbered. There is on said premises a two story dwelling-house, stone kitchen, a well of good water by the door, log barn, and a bearing orchard. The sale to begin at two o'clock on said day, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by † JONATHAN DAVIS.

N. B. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may be shewn them by the subscriber, living near Goshen Meeting House. *January* 17, 1784.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain messuage and plantation, situate in Providence township, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 105 acres and 32 perches of land, bounded by land of Thomas Rutter, the great road which leads to Philadelphia, and by another road leading to Schuylkill, which roads meet at a corner of said land, being about 20 miles from Philadelphia; on said place are many valuable improvements, and it is pleasantly situated for a gentleman's country seat, store or tavern.

Also one other piece of land, containing six acres, situated in Providence township aforesaid, and bounded by lands of John Edwards, Deborah Norris and Thomas Rutter; taken in execution, as late the estate and property of Joseph Richardson, and to be sold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale (by adjournment) by public vendue, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, on the premises, a frame tenement and lot of ground, situate on the south side of High-street, in Potts-Town, in the county of Philadelphia, beginning at a corner of High-street aforesaid, southerly by the brew-house lot, 300 feet to Queen street; thence westerly along said street 60 feet; thence northerly by a vacant lot 300 feet to High-street aforesaid; thence easterly along said street 60 feet, to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances; taken in execution as the estate or property of Thomas Pilkington Vanderpool, and to be sold by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situated in a very healthy part of the country, on Susquehanna river, near Deer creek, in Harford county, 5 miles from Rock-run landing, adjoining the road leading to York, containing 600 acres, about one half cleared, and divided into convenient fields, with water in each, and all under good fence, the woodland well timbered, a convenient seat for a saw-mill on the river side, 25 acres of good meadow, and more may be made with a small expence, two large apple orchards of early and late fruit, also two peach orchards; there are on said place a large commodious dwelling-house, a well finished kitchen, and out-houses, such as barn, stables, &c. a large garden paled in, with grass walks, a beautiful cherry walk before the door; the soil is so well known to be good, that it will recommend itself. The terms will be made easy. For further particulars, enquire of JAMES RIGBEE, on the premises, ISAAC MASSEY, in Water-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia, or ELLICK DAVY, in Baltimore.

One other PLANTATION, adjoining the above, containing 360 acres, about 220 cleared, under good fence, and divided into fields, with water in each, the woodland well timbered, about 10 acres of meadow, and 30 more very good may be made with a small expence, one bearing apple orchard, and one lately planted out, also a variety of peaches and other fruit; there are on said place two small dwelling-houses. For terms, apply as above. ¶

All persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS DEWEES, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to make them known to the subscribers.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1784. HANNAH DEWEES, SAMUEL BAIRD, } Administrat.

Baltimore, January 14, 1784.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last night, a Servant MAN, named GEORGE LONG, by trade a Shoemaker, born in Ireland, and imported in the ship George, Capt. Pamp. He is a short, thick, well set fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a dark swarthy complexion, a very flat nose, and down look, remarkably fond of liquor, and has all the fallacy of the vulgar part of his country. He had on and took with him, a brown cloth coat, an old scarlet waistcoat, and red plush breeches, 1 white and a check shirts, 1 pair of linen trowsers, with a small bag or knapsack, with sundry shoemaker's tools, such as knives, 1 pair of pincers, awls, 2 lasts, &c. &c. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any goal within this State, shall receive a reward of Ten Pounds, if taken 50 miles from Baltimore, or out of the State Fifteen Pounds, and Five Pounds if 5 miles from Baltimore. JAMES HUTCHINGS.

P. S. All Masters of Vessels are warned at their peril from carrying him away.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situate in Union township, Berks county, 48 miles from Philadelphia, 10 from Reading, on the road leading from Conestogoe Valley to Reading, containing 167 acres of good land, supposed to be about 100 acres cleared, 10 whereof is meadow, and convenience for making 30 or 40 acres more, having a large never failing stream of water running thro' the whole; a new dwelling-house, a barn, and lies convenient to several mills. The terms of sale will be low. For further information, apply to CADWALLADER EVANS, adjoining the premises, SAMUEL JACKSON, in Reading, or the subscriber, living in Philadelphia.

§ WILLIAM SAVERY, jun.

Likewise a FARM adjoining it, with near the same quantity of land, good buildings, meadow, &c. Apply as above.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 21.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Definitive Articles of peace and friendſhip, between the United States of America and his Britannic Majeſty, were concluded and ſigned at Paris on the 3d day of September, 1783, by the Plenipotentiaries of the ſaid United States and of His ſaid Britannic Majeſty, duly and reſpectively authoriſed for that purpoſe, which definitive articles are in the words following:

[*See Pennſylvania Gazette*, No. 2790.]

And we, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, having ſeen and duly conſidered the definitive articles aforeſaid, did, by a certain article, under the ſeal of the United States, bearing date this 14th day of January, 1784, approve, ratify and confirm the ſame, and every part and clauſe thereof, engaging and promiſing that we would ſincerely and faithfully perform and obſerve the ſame, and never to ſuffer them to be violated by any one, or tranſgreſſed in any manner, as far as ſhould be in our power.

And being ſincerely diſpoſed to carry the ſaid articles into execution, truly, honeſtly and with good faith, according to the intent and meaning thereof, We have thought proper, by theſe preſents, to notify the premiſes to all the good citizens of theſe States, hereby enjoining all bodies of magiſtracy, legiſlative, executive and judiciary, all perſons bearing office, civil or military, of whatever rank, degree or powers, and all others, the good citizens of theſe ſtates, of every vocation and condition, that, *reverencing thoſe ſtipulations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of that fœderal bond, by which their exiſtence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good faith, which is every man's ſureſt guide, within their ſeveral offices, juriſdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the ſaid definitive articles, and every clauſe and ſentence thereof, ſtrictly and completely.*

Given under the ſeal of the United States. Witneſs his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, our Preſident, at Annapolis, this 14th day of January, 1784, and of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States of America, the eighth.

BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

January 14, 1784.

RESOLVED unanimouſly, Nine States being preſent, that it be and it is hereby earneſtly recommended to the Legiſlatures of the reſpective States, to provide for the reſtitution of all eſtates, rights and properties, which have been confiſcated, belonging to real Britiſh ſubjects; and alſo of the eſtates, rights and properties, of perſons reſident in diſtricts which were in the poſſeſſion of his Britannic Majeſty's arms, at any time between the 30th day of November 1782, and the 14th day of January, 1784, and who have not borne arms againſt the ſaid United States; and that perſons of any other deſcription, ſhall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein remain twelve months, unmoleſted in their endeavours to obtain the reſtitution of ſuch their eſtates, rights and properties, as may have been confiſcated; and it is alſo hereby earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral States, to reconſider and reviſe all their acts or laws regarding the premiſes, ſo as to render the ſaid laws or acts perfectly conſiſtent, not only with juſtice and equity, but with that ſpirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the bleſſings of peace, ſhould univerſally prevail: And it is hereby alſo earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral States, that the eſtates, rights and properties of ſuch laſt mentioned perſons, ſhould be reſtored to them, they refunding to any perſons, who may be now in poſſeſſion, the bona fide price (where any has been given) which ſuch perſons may have paid, on purchaſing any of the ſaid lands, rights or properties, ſince the confiſcation.

Extract of a letter, dated October 14, 1783, *from a gentleman in Amſterdam to his friend in this city.*

"Our eyes turn themſelves with attention to the new empire where you are now reſiding. We deſire to know if new lights are thrown upon the great cauſe of liberty, and the means for improving it. Which of the States is moſt likely to preſerve domeſtic peace and tranquility within itſelf, and is beſt prepared to defend itſelf againſt external violence? In which of them are a ſenſe of religion and the practice of virtue moſt prevalent? Where is the greateſt freedom of worſhipping according to the conſcience of individuals? Where is it allowed to have ſchools for teaching any other language than that of the country? Where are the titles of houſes and lands moſt ſafe to the purchaſers? How are the new lands diſpoſed of? Are they ſold by the State to which they belong, or are they ſettled upon by people as they pleaſe? Do theſe people acquire a right by ſuch ſettlements, or do they hold "*Vi Poſſeſſionis*," ſo that the right may be on one ſide, and the poſſeſſion on the other? Theſe are queſtions frequently mentioned in the letters to us from *Germany*.

"There are great inclinations in favour of the State where you be. But we have accounts of the government being a very uncommon one, and that it is to be changed every ſeven years. Mr. Van ———, who hath lately returned to us, ſaith there are great diviſions on this account. He mentioneth one circumſtance that is judged extraordinary here, that is to ſay; that thoſe who have the power in their hands want to have the government altered; and that thoſe who are out of power want it to continue. Surely, if this be the caſe, you muſt be among a virtuous people; and if they do not quarrel among themſelves, they muſt arrive to be a great and moſt reſpectable State.—I deſire to be particularly inſtructed upon this point; for the general opinion in our parts of *Europe* is ſo favourable to *Pennſylvania*, the peaceable and political character of which was ſo high before the war, as you know, that nothing can prevent its having a clear preferrence in the judgment and affections of ſuch as chuſe to remove to *America*, but apprehenſions about its government and internal diſputes.

"Another thing Mr. Van ——— relateth, that is very ſurprizing. He aſſureth, that government employeth a Printer, for the purpoſe of publiſhing all the public papers and documents iſſued by authority, and alſo all the cenſures, reflections and libels, that are offered to him againſt the meaſures of adminiſtration, and the public and private characters of the perſons concerned in it.

"Is he not miſtaken? What was the reaſon of ſo ſingular an inſtitution? What advantage is it attended with? You know how ſtrict all the governments in *Europe* are upon this point, and the placart lately publiſhed here. Does it not lead to ſedition, and faction, and a weakening of the operations of government? What effects hath it produced, or is likely to produce in future?

"We have heard a good deal of the government of *Maſſachuſetts* and *New-York*. In what reſpects do they differ from the reſt? What is the general price and quality of the lands there? If it would not be too troubleſome, we ſhould wiſh to have a delineation of all the States, reſpecting government, laws, ſoil, trade, commodities, &c. We judge a firm and extenſive empire is riſing there, if the people are as wiſe in peace, as they were in war. What a peace have they obtained, and what an one are another people obliged to ſubmit to!"

Sunday morning a fire broke out at a houſe near the White Horſe Tavern, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, and quickly communicated to the two adjoining, but was happily extinguiſhed by the activity of the inhabitants; not, however, without doing conſiderable injury to the roofs and other parts. Some people were much hurt by the fall of a piece of timber from one of the damaged houſes.

Wedneſday laſt died, in this city, Doctor Hugh Martin, whoſe ſucceſs in the cure of cancers had rendered him juſtly celebrated throughout the continent.

PROPOSALS for eſtabliſhing another Bank by ſubſcription in the city of Philadelphia, by the name of

The BANK of *Pennſylvania*.

THE utility of the Bank of North-America, eſtabliſhed in this city, has been ſo manifeſt, as to induce the ſubſcribers to offer to their fellow-citizens the following plan for raiſing another, as nearly ſimilar to it as ſhall be found proper, in order that the benefits ariſing therefrom may be extended to a greater length than one inſtitution of that kind can be expected to reach to.

The PLAN.

1ſt. The ſhares of the ſaid Pennſylvania Bank ſhall conſiſt of Four Hundred Spaniſh milled Dollars each.

2d. So ſoon as 700 ſhares ſhall be ſubſcriber for, the ſubſcribers ſhall be called together, to conſider of and agree to a conſtitution for the ſaid Bank, chooſe a Preſident and Directors, and do all other things that ſhall be neceſſary previous to the opening the Bank.

3. At ſuch meeting, and all other meetings of the Stockholders, all queſtions ſhall be decided by a majority of voices, in the following manner, viz. Every perſon ſubſcribing or holding one or more ſhares of the ſtock ſhall have one or more voices, according to his number of ſhares, provided the number of ſhares ſo held by him does not exceed 20; but no ſubſcriber or ſtockholder ſhall ever have more than 20 voices, be the number of his ſhares ever ſo many.

We, the ſubſcribers, favoring the inſtitution of the Bank of Pennſylvania, do hereby promiſe and engage to to take on our accounts the reſpective number of ſhares to our names affixed, and to pay the amount thereof to the Preſident and Directors, in order to enable them to open the ſaid Bank, within one month after the conſtitution ſhall be agreed to by the ſubſcribers, according to the foregoing plan. *Witneſs our hands, Jan.* 19. 1784.

PARTY SPIRIT.

THOU quinteſſence of the devil, thou ſpurious execrable offſpring of infernal dæmons, who art a compound of luſt, envy, malice and revenge; by thy inſtigation, every ſpecies of villainy, ſuch as perjury, bribery, oppreſſion and fraud are perpetrated; thou haſt deſtroyed the peace of nations, thou has made ſlaughter houſes of the moſt flouriſhing empires and kingdoms, the traces of thy cloven feet are viſible throughout the vaſt regions of the eaſtern world. Art thou yet unſatiated with the miſery, the blood and carnage of millions, and comeſt thou, impregnated with thy infernal qualities, to peaceful America? Is it thy purpoſe to rank her with thoſe whom thou haſt reduced to irrecoverable vaſſalage? Muſt inſatiable luſt for lawleſs power and ſordid emolument be eternally the object of thy purſuit? Forbid it Pennſylvania, forbid it America, Oh! Heavens forbid it! But deſcend thou heaven born VIRTUE, thou celeſtial dove! Come with the olive branch of internal peace, accompanied with thy choiceſt retinue, viz. honor, diſintereſtedneſs, moderation, juſtice and patriotiſm; come with all thy ſhining train of civil bleſſings, that LIBERTY, thy inſeparable conſort, may be eſtabliſhed, that wealth may flow under thy benign influence, and every means of happineſs be tranſmitted to poſterity.

Poplar grove, Jan. 15, 1784. ANTIPARTY.

*** The Piece ſigned by ISAAC AUSTIN, in Anſwer to a Publication in the Freeman's Journal, of Wedneſday, the 14th Inſtant, came to Hand too late for this Day's Paper.

*** *The Proceedings of the Council of Cenſors on the Report of the Committee appointed to report thoſe Articles of the* CONSTITUTION *which are defective, and the Alterations and Amendments, handed to us by a Subſcriber, will be publiſhed in a Poſtſcript this Afternoon, about Four o'Clock.*

THE Street Commiſſioners find, that Letting out the Streets to be cleaned by individuals, for the benefit of the Manure, has not had the wiſhed for effect: They therefore propoſe to employ a number of SCAVENGERS, for the enſuing year, that will rake up and haul away the filth and dirt, as often as neceſſary to keep the Streets clean. Perſons who incline to undertake the ſame, are deſired to give in their Propoſals to ſaid Commiſſioners, at the Court-Houſe, on Tueſday and Friday evenings, before the 13th day of February next,

January 16, 1784.

NEW-YORK, *January* 15.

Tueſday afternoon as a ferry-boat was coming from Poules-Hook with paſſengers for this city, it unfortunately got between two cakes of ice, which ſo damaged it, that when they ſeparated, it ſoon after ſunk, leaving the people in the water to ſtruggle for life; a cake of ice cloſe at hand afforded them a temporary relief; the North river eddy ſetting in round the battery, carried them into Eaſt river, where, getting into the ebb tide, they were carried out into Bay.—All the ſlips being full of ice, it was with much difficulty, that two or three ſmall boats were got out to attempt their relief—but the large fields of ice at that moment in motion, rendered every effort of the boatmen fruitleſs, and cut off every proſpect of deliverance from their miſerable anxious ſituation, but by death—till the river being ſomewhat free of ice, a boat, manned with hardy ſoldiers, went in purſuit of them, braving every danger, and perſevering through every difficulty—To the inexpreſſible joy, though contrary to the expectation of the town, they returned juſt at dark (having been almoſt to the Narrows) and reſcued from the jaws of death ſeven of the unfortunate people—the other, a Negroe man, periſhed with cold; among the number ſaved, are Mr. Walter Buchanan of Morris-Town, Mr. Laboyteaux, and Mr. Thompſon of this city, and we are happy to inform the public that they are all doing very well—To the ſpectators the ſight was truly diſtreſſing, to behold our fellow creatures upon the verge of death, invoking our aſſiſtance in vain, and experiencing the moſt torturing anxiety of mind, between the hopes of being ſaved and the dread of entering the immutable ſtate of eternity.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the 25th day of March next,

THAT commodious TAVERN, PLANTATION and FERRY, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the river Chriſtiana, in New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, on the great road leading from Annapolis to Philadelphia, about five miles from New-Caſtle, and one half mile from Wilmington. The ſituation of the place being ſo public, renders it needleſs to be more explicit than to inform, that there are about 30 acres of excellent marſh meadow, and about 20 acres of arable land, with ſtabling, outhouſes, &c. compleat. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore, in Market-ſtreet, Wilmington.

January 19, 1784. § PETER JAQUET, jun.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of REBECCA STEEL, deceaſed, by bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame immediately; and all thoſe, who have any accounts againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

¶ MARY BARTRAM, Executrix.

Cheſter county, December 27, 1783.

WHEREAS JOHN TAYLOR hath by art and ſtratagem taken the advantage of me, the ſubſcriber, by getting me to ſign a note for twenty-five pounds, and got another perſon to ſign with me, payable to him, or order: Now as I had no value or conſideration for the ſame, I am determined not to pay it, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled by due courſe of law; and hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment thereon.

¶ WILLIAM HILL.

WHEREAS a moſt ſcandalous and baſe advertiſement hath been publiſhed in this paper by a certain William Hill, ſetting forth, that I have artfully obtained a note of hand of Twenty-five Pounds, as alſo a ſum of money for which he ſaith he has not received any value; if the ſaid William Hill is not paſt all grace, he will bluſh at my inſerting the value he hath received for the ſaid note, a value which is not in his power to reſtore, but by his artifice and others, prevailed on me to accept of the paltry ſum and note, which the law muſt compel him to pay to the much injured § JOHN TAYLOR.

York-Town Goal, December 22, 1783.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, the following perſons, viz.

ANDREW WARD, on the 15th day of November laſt paſt, who confeſſed that he is a ſervant to a certain Mr. Samuel Oſburn, of Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtrait limbed, ſhort brown hair, an Engliſhman born, and about 35 years old; his apparel can ſcarce be deſcribed, as they are altogether rags.

WILLIAM M'DAVID, alias WILLIAM DONALDSON, who was committed on the ſecond day of September laſt paſt, and ſince committed, confeſſed that he is a ſervant to a certain Mr. Henry Brown, of Baltimore county, in Maryland; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, and ſays that he was born in St. Chriſtophers; had on, when committed, an old ſmall wool hat, a brown home made over jacket, a green broadcloth under jacket, and a pair of leather breeches, ſays he is about 34 years of age.

JENNY, a Negroe Woman, who was committed on the 24th day of November laſt paſt, ſays that ſhe was made a purchaſe of by a certain James Smith, of Hopewell townſhip, York county, from Mr. James Barnet, of Talbot county, Maryland; ſhe is a ſtout wench, and ſays ſhe is about 40 years of age.

Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come, on or before the 28th day of January next, and pay the charges on them, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their fees, by

¶ MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the ESTATE of HUGH SEEDS, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, in order that they may be adjuſted and paid, by § MARY SEEDS, Executrix.

To be SOLD or LETT,

The following TRACTS of LAND, on reaſonable Terms, by the ſubſcriber,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, between Potts-Town and Coventry Forge, two miles from Potts-Town and 36 from Philadelphia, containing 101 acres, whereon are a ſtone dwelling houſe, an excellent ſpring-houſe, and a good log barn; there is on ſaid place, about 9 acres of meadow watered by a never failing ſtream, and 4 acres more may be made with very little expence; there are about 68 acres of cleared land, and the remainder is well timbered, all under good fence.

A Plantation, ſituated in New-Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the Egypt road, about 21 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 85 acres, whereon are a new ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe; there are on ſaid place, 12 acres of meadow, the greateſt part of which is well watered, a young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, about 20 acres of woodland, the remainder is excellent arable land, all under good fence.

A Tract of Land, ſituated in Plumſted townſhip, Bucks county, on the Durham and Stump roads about 33 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Major William Hart, containing 50 acres, all under good fence; whereon are a new ſtone houſe 40 feet ſquare, and two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the whole, a kitchen and ſtabling, very ſuitable for a tavern, with a ſtore thereunto belonging, and a good well of water near the kitchen door. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Dec. 24. c tf. JOSEPH CAUFFMAN.

BANK of *NORTH-AMERICA*,

JANUARY 12, 1784.

At a meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS this day.

RESOLVED, That a ſubſcription ſhall be opened at the Bank, on the firſt day of February next, and continue until One Thouſand additional ſhares ſhall be ſubſcribed.

That the price of each new ſhare ſhall be Five Hundred Dollars, and the amount of ſuch ſhares ſhall be added to the preſent capital of the Bank, ſo as to form one common ſtock; which ſhall be the property of the ſeveral Stockholders, in proportion to the number of their reſpective ſhares, and without regard to the ſum paid for ſuch ſhares at the time of the ſubſcription; and that in every caſe the money ſhall be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

GEORGE MEADE,

HAS removed his Compting-houſe to Walnut-ſtreet, next Door to his Dwelling-houſe, juſt above the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he has for SALE,

Green TEA,
White and Brown Havanna SUGARS, in Boxes,
Sherry and Teneriffe WINES, in Pipes and Quarter-caſks,
A few caſks of ſhell'd ALMONDS,
German STEEL, in Faggots,
Jamaica RUM, in Puncheons, remarkably ſtrong.

ALSO,

A ſmall Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and
A Quantity of MEDICINES, aſſorted,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms for Caſh, or a ſhort credit. Jan. 13, 1784. 2 m.

THE abſolute neceſſity of cloſing the affairs of the late Houſe of GEORGE MEADE, and Co. induces the ſubſcriber to remind thoſe who are indebted thereto to ſettle their accounts in a ſhort time, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of an Attorney.

GEORGE MEADE.

Jan. 13, 1784.

At the late dwelling-houſe of CHARLES READ, deceaſed, in Eveſham, on Second Day, the 23d day of next month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to SALE, by public VENDUE,

1ſt. A LOT of CEDAR SWAMP, on Succamaunk, about one mile from Johannes Phifer's, in Eveſham, containing about 9 acres, a conſiderable part of which is green and growing: The whole may be divided into two or more lots, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers.

2d. A PLANTATION, adjoining lands of Adonijah Peacock and thoſe late Benjamin Thomas's, in the ſame townſhip, containing about 300 acres of upland, meadow and ſwamp, on which are a dwelling-houſe and weaver's ſhop, about 15 acres of it are cleared, and moſt of it in fence.

3d. A Dwelling-houſe, Work ſhop, and Lot of about 50 acres of land, adjoining the lands late Benjamin Thomas's, thoſe of John Torr, and the laſt mentioned plantation, bounding on the great road from Landing Bridge to Egg-Harbour.

4th. Alſo to be ſold in a private way, as ſoon as it may ſuit a purchaſer, by agreement with the ſubſcribers, a valuable Dwelling-houſe, Barn, Stables, and many other convenient Out-houſes, with a valuable Griſt and Saw-mill; all ſituate where Ætna Furnace formerly ſtood, contiguous to each other, being the late homeſtead of the deceaſed. There are upwards of 100 acres of tillable land and meadow cleared, and a thriving orchard of young bearing apple-trees, chiefly good grafted fruit; the mill ſtreams are ſufficient and durable; there are a quantity of pine land, ſufficient to ſupply the ſaw-mill, a good tan-yard, bark-mill and currying-ſhop are appurtenant, and ſeveral improving out-ſettlements, with ſome cleared lands, which brings in an annual rent, are thereon. The tan-yard and a few acres of ground may be ſold ſeparate, if it ſhould beſt ſuit purchaſers.

5th. And alſo a large tract of Pine Land, with another ſaw-mill, in good order, about a mile below the laſt, on the ſame ſtreams of water, with an additional one; it adjoins the lands laſt deſcribed. On this tract are not only a dwelling-houſe near the mill, but ſeveral out-ſettlements, with a parcel of cleared lands, one with a young bearing apple orchard, improving into farms.

Before the ſale, a ſurvey is intended to be made of all neceſſary parts, ſo as to fix the quantity of each tract, and a plan laid down to repreſent the ſame; which, with the lands, &c. may be viewed by any perſon inclining to purchaſe, on application to JOHN BARZILLAI or WILLIAM BRANNIN, who are well acquainted therewith. The payments will be made as convenient as poſſible. Attendance will be given by, and a good title may be expected from,

ANN READ, Executrix, and
SAMUEL ALLINSON, Executor.

1ſt Month 7th, 1783. ¶ 4 w.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 30th inſtant,

A SMALL PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, Philadelphia county, containing 27 acres and an half, about four miles and an half from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of James Worrell and Aaron Hibbert; there are on ſaid place, a good brick houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the ſame, a log barn, alſo a never-failing ſpring of water hard by the houſe, and a ſtone ſpring-houſe over the ſame; there are alſo on ſaid premiſes about 7 acres of woodland, 4 acres of mowing meadow, and the remainder tillable ground; ſaid place lies on Marſhall's road. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the day of ſale.

January 8, 1784. § WILLIAM TYSON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM EVANS, Eſq; late of the townſhip of Vincent, county of Cheſter, deceaſed, either by bills, bonds, notes, book-debts or otherwiſe, are hereby once more deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber hereof, in Vincent townſhip, and county aforeſaid, before the 15th day of February next, to prevent further coſt, and thoſe who neglect, may depend that they will be dealt with according to law, without favor ſhewn to any; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe once more deſired to bring in their accounts, properly adjuſted for payment, by

ROBERT RALSTON,
Jan. 10, 1784. § OWEN THOMAS, } Executors.
WILLIAM ROGERS, }

Bank of *North-America*,

JANUARY 5, 1784.

THE Directors of the Bank having declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon the Capital Stock for the Half Year, ending the 1ſt Inſtant. The ſame will be paid at the Bank to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th Inſtant.

N. B. The Printers on the Continent are requeſted to give this Advertiſement a Place in their Papers.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling, at BELL's Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet *(Price One Dollar)*

The MEDICAL POCKET-BOOK:

For thoſe who are, and for all who wiſh to be, PHYSICIANS:
Containing a ſhort but plain Account of the Symptoms, Cauſes and Methods of Cure, of the Diſeaſes incident to the Human Body; including ſuch as require SURGICAL TREATMENT:
Together with the Virtues and Doſes of *Medicinal Compoſitions* and *Simples*.

Extracted from the beſt Authors, and digeſted into Alphabetical Order

BY JOHN ELLIOT, M. D.

Alſo, juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling at ſaid BELL's Book-Store, *(Price One Eighth of a Dollar)*

A CATALOGUE:

Conſiſting of ſeveral hundred Volumes of new and old Medical, Surgical and Chemical Works, lately imported, and now ſelling at Bell's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia; with the loweſt Price printed to each Book. §

Waterford townſhip, on Cooper's creek, New-Jerſey, Jan. 12.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 27th of December laſt, A Negroe Man, named SAMBO, about 33 years of age, has very thick lips, ſpeaks ſomewhat broken, and has a very large ſcar on his forehead; he had on when he went away, a homeſpun round jacket, of a twilled mixed cloth, a ſtriped under jacket, a pair of light coloured cloth breeches, tied with ſtrings at the knees, a pair of black and white mixed ſtockings, and a pair of almoſt new ſhoes, with double ſoals and hob-nails, two hats, one a large French hat, the other round, alſo an oznabrig ſhirt, marked S in the boſom. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid Negroe, and ſecure him in any goal within the United States, and give information thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the ſum of FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by § ISAAC HORNER.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 5th inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about 10 years old, 13 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, no brand nor mark, with ſaddle and bridle. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, by applying to me, at the ſign of General Wayne, in Fifth-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, paying charges, may have him again, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from this date.

Jan. 13, 1784. ¶ WILLIAM ALLISON.

CAME to Mr. Iſaac Snowden's place, near the Lower Ferry road, on the 6th of December laſt, a dark bay MARE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, paces, and has no brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away by the 1ſt of February next, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, to pay expences, by the ſubſcriber,

Jan. 10, 1784. ¶ MICHAEL SHAFFER.

Philadelphia, January 3 1784.

Agreeable to an ORDER of the Hon. the Supreme Executive Council of this State, have been SOLD by the CITY AUCTIONEER, for the Benefit of the Underwriters, &c.

THE Merchandize and Materials

ſaved from the Brig PHILADELPHIA PACKET, ROBERT TORRENCE, late Maſter, which was ſtranded on the Bar of Sinepuxent, in her Paſſage from Belfaſt, bound to this Port.

The Conſignees of any Part of the Cargoe, or others therein intereſted, are deſired to produce their Claims to BLAIR M'CLENACHAN and PATRICK MOORE, in order to aſcertain their average Dividends. § 4 w.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1784.

THE Co-partnerſhip of M'CLENACHANS and MOORE being diſſolved by mutual Conſent, thoſe to whom they are indebted, as well as thoſe who are indebted to them, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts immediately, with BLAIR M'CLENACHAN and PATRICK MOORE,

Who have for SALE,

At their STORE, on Hamilton's Wharff, the North Side of the Draw-bridge,

A large Quantity of COFFEE, in Bags,
HAVANNA SUGAR, in Boxes,
IRISH LINENS, from 15d. to 7s. per Yard,
OZNABRIGS, SAIL-TWINE, &c. &c. § 4 w.

Which they will diſpoſe of, on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh.

Philadelphia, 12th Month 29, 1783.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the ESTATE of AMOS STRETTELL, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts and have them paid; and thoſe who are indebted by mortgage, bond or book-debt, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to enable the ſubſcriber, executor to the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Amos Strettell, to ſettle the accounts of ſaid eſtate. ABEL JAMES.

To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms,

And the Conditions of Payment made eaſy,

SIX thouſand acres of patented LAND, in general very good, ſituate about 30 miles above Sunbury, in Penn's Valley, Northumberland county, through which runs a ſtream of water, called Spring Creek, and has ſeveral good ſituations for Mills. Enquire of THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WALTER GOODMAN, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having any demands, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, that payment may be made, by

SARAH GOODMAN, Executrix,
Philad. Dec. 29, 1783. ABEL JAMES, } Executors.
WILLIAM PARR, }

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſtable of Robert Carſon, of the city of Philadelphia, a young bay MARE, with a ſwitch tail, has neither brand or ear-mark, a natural trotter, was never ſhod, riſing four years old, lately trimmed under the bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to Robert Carſon, or the owner, living in Red Lion hundred, New-Caſtle county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN TOPPIN.

For BELFAST,

The Ship *Three Brothers*,
JAMES GILLIS, Maſter,
Now lying at Bright's Wharff, and will ſail as ſoon as poſſible. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ANDREW CALDWELL, or the Captain on board.

N. B. There are on board ſaid Ship, A few healthy Men and Women SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, to be diſpoſed of. Apply as above. § *Philad. Dec.* 31, 1783.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION whereon the late Governor Denny lived, ſituated on the river Schuylkill, near and in ſight of the Falls, containing 30 acres of land, part of which ſtands high, as to command an extenſive view of the city of Philadelphia and the country adjacent, likewiſe of the river Schuylkill above and below the Falls; a large garden, orchard, and meadow of 5 acres; the houſe is a ſtone building, 42 feet front, large and convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat or tavern, having ſtables, coach-houſe, &c. &c. and an out building of ſtone, 28 by 25 feet, for a tenant, containing four rooms; the ſituation is very pleaſant, and if uſed as a tavern, will command the preference in that buſineſs to any on Schuylkill, for parties of pleaſure, being only four miles and an half, and all good road, from the city; plenty of fiſh may be caught every day during the ſeaſon, in the river, before the houſe, and a ſhad fiſhery may be made at a ſmall expence, that will produce clear of all charges, above two-thirds of the yearly rent of the whole; there is a draw well, but eight feet from the door of the dwelling-houſe, which never has leſs than eight feet of moſt excellent water in the drieſt ſeaſon; a ſcow and rope for a ferry, which may be uſed either as public or private. For terms, enquire on the premiſes, which may be entered on in March next, or Mr. JAMES HUNTER, in Philadelphia. § Dec. 24. 1783.

PETER S. DU PONCEAU,

NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

HEREBY informs the PUBLIC, That his Office is in FRONT-STREET, oppoſite to the COFFEE-HOUSE, where he carries on the buſineſs of a Notary Public and Conveyancer, in all its branches.

Deeds of bargain and ſale, wills, mortgages, powers of attorney, articles of agreement and corpartnerſhip, memorials, petitions, and all other deeds and writings, are drawn up at the ſaid Du Ponceau's Office, with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch. †

Newport, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, Jan. 3.

To be RENTED,

And entered upon the 25th day of March next,

A FERRY, newly erected in ſaid place, on Chriſtiana creek, with a boat fitted for the purpoſe, diſtant four miles from the town of New-Caſtle, which makes a convenient paſſage, and will ſhorten the diſtance between the aforeſaid places ſix miles, as it is ten miles to go round either by Chriſtiana bridge or Wilmington, and will open a communication to the country round, and in particular to the ſouth-weſt end of Cheſter county, and to the Half-Way-Houſe, now called Chatham, and ſo on to Lancaſter county, and alſo meets with the approbation of the neighbours on each ſide of ſaid creek, which will render it more agreeable and beneficial to the renter; there is on ſaid premiſes, a large brick houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a good dry cellar under the whole, and very ſuitable for a public houſe, alſo a large garden and yard, with a well of good water, all ſituate cloſe by where the ferry is erected. And in order to make it more convenient and advantageous to the tenant, the ſubſcriber purpoſes, if agreeable, to lett with the ſaid premiſes, a paſture field of good land, containing ten acres, now under fence, together with near ſix acres of marſh meadow, in good order, and under graſs. Any perſon inclining to rent the aforeſaid premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Newport. § THOMAS DUFF.

Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Nov. 20, 1783.

WAS taken up as a ſtray a few days paſt, a likely grey MARE, about 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable, ſuppoſed to be between 10 and 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. § WILLIAM INGRAM.

Buckingham, Bucks county, Dec. 29, 1783.

WHEREAS ANNA, the Wife of the ſubſcriber, has, by her miſbehaviour and bad conduct, been the means of breaking up his family, and obliged him to part from her: Theſe are to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ¶ ABRAHAM LANDIS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a ſtout, healthy Mulattoe GIRL, about 16 years of age, and has ten years to ſerve. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county.

§ RICHARD GIBBS.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And entered on the firſt of April next,

THAT valuable PLANTATION at Piny Run, Frederick county, Maryland, whereon Capt. James Wiley now lives, on the main road leading from York-Town to Frederick-Town, 30 miles from each; containing 543 acres, about 150 of which are cleared; there are about 30 acres of meadow made, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made, and watered by good ſtreams; there are on the premiſes, a large ſquare log houſe, two ſtories high, and a convenient kitchen, where a tavern is now kept, and has been for many years paſt; at the end of the houſe is a well of excellent water, ſupplied by a never-failing ſpring; There are alſo a good barn, ſtable and cow-houſe, orchard, &c. greateſt part of the woodland is heavy timbered. The preſent tenant is to leave the place in good repair, on the firſt of April next. For terms, apply to WILLIAM HARRIS, at his ſtore, in Calvert-ſtreet, near the county wharff, in Baltimore-Town, where he has for ſale, a good aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell very low for caſh or country produce.

Alſo to be SOLD,

And may be entered on the 25th day of March next,

A PLANTATION, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, ſituate on the road leading from Newark to Johnſton's Croſs Roads, containing 120 acres, about 90 of which are cleared, the remainder well timbered woodland, about 5 acres of meadow, and 8 more may be made at a ſmall expence; there are on it, a ſmall peach and apple orchard, a good ſquare log houſe, about 20 by 30 feet, one and a half ſtory high, ſituate at the croſſing of two roads, one leading from Wilmington to Lancaſter, the other from the Head of Elk to Johnſton's Croſs-Roads, 15 miles from Wilmington, 12 from the Head of Elk, and 8 from Chriſtiana Bridge Landing. For terms, apply to WILLIAM HARRIS as above, or to Mr. THOMAS LUNN, one mile from the premiſes. c t f.

Philadelphia, November 27, 1783.

To be LETT for a number of years,

And entered on immediately,

A LOT of GROUND, ſuitable for a ſhip-yard, and for which purpoſe it hath been occupied a number of years; it is ſituate at the lower end of Kenſington, and adjoining the Three Stores, about 90 feet front on the river Delaware, and extending about 500 feet back, acroſs one public ſtreet and fronting another on the back end. Enquire of PETER BROWNE, in Front-ſtreet, the third door above Race-ſtreet, who has for SALE, a quantity of Sheathing and Drawing NAILS, and a number of ſmall ANCHORS, from one to 200 weight. § 3 w. c t f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1784. NUMB. 2797.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

The following PROCEEDINGS *of the Council of Cenſors having been the Subject of much Converſation, your publiſhing them in your Gazette will, no Doubt, be acceptable to the Public at large. On their authenticity, you may ſafely rely.*

A CUSTOMER.

YOUR committee, to whom it was referred to report "thoſe articles of the conſtitution which are de- "fective, and the alterations and amendments," beg leave to report,

That, by the conſtitution of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, the ſupreme legiſlative power is veſted in one houſe of repreſentatives, choſen by all thoſe who pay public taxes.

Your committee humbly conceive the ſaid conſtitution to be in this reſpect materially defective:

1ſt. Becauſe, if it ſhould happen that a prevailing faction in that one houſe were deſirous of enacting unjuſt and tyrannical laws, there is no check upon their proceedings.

2dly. Becauſe an uncontrouled power of legiſlation will always enable the body poſſeſſing it to uſurp both the judicial and the executive authority, in which caſe no remedy would remain to the people, but by a revolution.

That by the ſaid conſtitution, the ſupreme executive power is delegated to a Council.

Your committee conceive the ſaid conſtitution to be in this reſpect materially defective:

1ſt. Becauſe the conſtant ſitting of a Council is expenſive and burthenſome.

2diy. Becauſe a numerous body of men, tho' poſſeſſed of wiſdom neceſſary for deliberation, will never poſſeſs the deciſion neceſſary for action on ſudden emergencies.

3dly. Becauſe, where a Council act either weakly or wickedly, there is no individual ſo accountable to the public, as every man ought to be in ſuch caſes.

4thly. Becauſe a ſingle man would never be able, of himſelf, to do ſuch acts, as he may perſuade a majority of his Council to concur in, and ſupport by their numbers.

5thly. Becauſe the election of the Preſident being by the joint ballot of the Council and Aſſembly, if a prevailing faction ſhould ever happen in the Aſſembly, ſo as to lead a conſiderable majority, the Preſident thus choſen will have nothing to fear from the legiſlature, and, by influencing the Council, would poſſeſs exorbitant authority, without being properly accountable for the exerciſe of it.

That, by the ſaid conſtitution, the judges of the ſupreme court are to be commiſſioned for ſeven years only, and are removable (for miſbehaviour) at any time, by the General Aſſembly.

Your committee conceive the ſaid conſtitution to be in this reſpect materially defective:

1ſt. Not only becauſe the lives and properties of the citizens muſt in a great degree depend upon the judges, but the liberties of the ſtate are evidently connected with their independence.

2dly. Becauſe, if the Aſſembly ſhould paſs an unconſtitutional law, and the judges have virtue enough to refuſe to obey it, the ſame Aſſembly could inſtantly remove them.

3dly. Becauſe, at the cloſe of ſeven years, the ſeats of the judges muſt depend on the will of the Council: Wherefore the judges will naturally be under an undue bias in favor of thoſe, upon whoſe will their commiſſions are to depend.

That great care is taken by the ſaid conſtitution to eſtabliſh a rotation in ſundry offices, which your committee humbly conceive to be improvident.

1ſt. Becauſe the hope of reappointment to office is among the ſtrongeſt incentives to the due execution of the truſt it confers.

2dly. Becauſe the ſtate is thereby neceſſarily deprived of the ſervice of uſeful men for a time, and compelled to make experiment of others, who may not prove equally wiſe and virtuous.

3dly. Becauſe the check intended by ſuch principle of rotation can be of no good effect to repreſs inordinate ambition, unleſs it were extended, ſo as to preclude a man from holding any office whatever.

4thly. Becauſe the privilege of the people in elections is ſo far infringed, as they are thereby deprived of the right of chuſing thoſe perſons whom they would prefer.

Your committee, having thus briefly ſtated the leading objections to the conſtitution, proceed, with all poſſible deference, to point out the articles they recommend to be ſtruck out, and to propoſe the amendments.

And firſt,----In the Bill of Rights, Sect. 9, that there be added, after the words "judgment of his peers,"---*of the vicinage.*

Becauſe the verification of the facts in the vicinity where they happen is one of the greateſt ſecurities to life, liberty and happineſs.

That as there is no clauſe in the bill of rights to prevent retroſpective laws being paſſed,

Your committee ſubmit the following:

Laws made to puniſh, for actions done before the exiſtence of ſuch laws, are unjuſt, tyrannical and oppreſſive, and inconſiſtent with the fundamental principles of a free government; nor ought any citizen, in any caſe, to be declared guilty of treaſon or felony by the legiſlature.

That Sect. 1 and 2 of the conſtitution be left out, and the following ſubſtituted:

The ſupreme legiſlative power within this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in two ſeparate and diſtinct bodies of men, the one to be called The Legiſlative Council, the other to be called The Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, who ſhall meet once at leaſt in every year, for the diſpatch of public buſineſs, and ſhall be ſtiled The General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania.

In lieu of Sect. 3, we ſubmit the following:

There ſhall be a principal executive magiſtrate, who ſhall be ſtiled the Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

That Sect. 5 be altered, and ſtand amended as follows:

The freemen of this commonwealth, and their ſons, ſhall be trained and armed for its defence, under ſuch regulations, reſtrictions and exceptions, as the General Aſſembly ſhall by law direct.

Becauſe an uniformity in the conſtitution and diſcipline of the militia throughout the United States may be eſſential to its uſefulneſs; and becauſe the General Aſſembly, being the Repreſentatives of the people, will, in a point ſo eſſential to their ſecurity and happineſs, make the law conformable to the opinion of their conſtituents, and to the intereſt of the commonwealth.

That in Sect. 6, two years reſidence be inſerted, inſtead of one year.

In the room of Sect. 7, the following is ſubmitted:

The General Aſſembly of this commonwealth ſhall conſiſt of perſons moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue, to be choſen by the freemen of every city and county therein reſpectively, and no perſon ſhall be elected, unleſs he ſhall have reſided in the city or county for which he ſhall be choſen one year, immediately before the ſaid election. Nor ſhall any member, while he continues ſuch, hold any other office, except in the militia.

Sect. 8 to be left out, for the reaſons given on the principle of rotation.

The members of the Aſſembly ſhall be choſen annually by ballot, by the freemen of this commonwealth, on the ſecond Tueſday in October for ever, and ſhall meet on the fourth Monday of the ſame month. They ſhall be ſtiled The Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania; ſhall have power to chuſe their Speaker, their other neceſſary officers, and the Treaſurer of the ſtate; they ſhall judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members, may expel a member, but not a ſecond time for the ſame cauſe; they may adminiſter oaths or affirmations in examination of witneſſes, impeach ſtate criminals, and may prepare bills to be paſſed into laws: All money bills ſhall originate in the Aſſembly only, but they ſhall not, on any occaſion, annex to or blend with a money bill, any matter, clauſe or thing, not immediately relating thereto, and neceſſary for impoſing, aſſeſſing, levying or applying the taxes or ſupplies to be raiſed for the ſupport of government, or the current expences of the ſtate---but ſhall have all other powers, neceſſary for one branch of the Legiſlature of a free ſtate or commonwealth.

In Sect. 10, A quorum of the Aſſembly ſhall conſiſt of two-thirds of the whole number of members elected, but a ſmaller number ſhall have power to adjourn from day to day.

Addition to Sect. 10.

The members of the Legiſlative Council and of the Aſſembly ſhall each of them (after they have choſen their Preſident and Speaker) and before they proceed to other buſineſs, take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation of fidelity and allegiance, and the declaration directed to be taken by the members of Aſſembly in the 10th Section of the Conſtitution.

That Sect. 11 ſtand amended as follows:

Delegates to repreſent this commonwealth in Congreſs, ſhall be choſen by the joint ballot of the future General Aſſembly, at their firſt meeting, annually, for ever. Any Delegate may be ſuperceded at any time, by the General Aſſembly appointing another in his ſtead. No man ſhall ſit in Congreſs more than three years in any term of ſix years, and no perſon, while he holds any office in the gift of Congreſs, ſhall hereafter be elected to repreſent this commonwealth in Congreſs.

Sect. 12, being provided for by Sect. 10, to be left out.

And Sect. 13. Inſtead of "the doors of the Houſe," to inſert *the doors of each Houſe.*

That Sect. 14 be altered, and ſtand amended as follows:

The votes and proceedings of the General Aſſembly ſhall be printed weekly, during their ſitting, with the yeas and nays on any queſtion, vote or reſolution, where any two members require it, except when the vote is taken by ballot.

We propoſe that the remainder of the ſection be left out.

Becauſe we conceive the entering the diſſent on the minutes, with reaſons, only tends to foment party-diſputes, weaken the force of the laws, and impede their execution.

Sect. 15, we humbly conceive, was always deluſory, and, if a ſecond branch is agreed to, will be rendered unneceſſary.

That ſection 16 be altered, and ſtand amended as follows:

The ſtile of the laws of this commonwealth ſhall be, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and by the authority of the ſame.*

That ſection 17 be altered as follows:

Whereas repreſentation, in proportion to the number of taxable male inhabitants, is the beſt principle which can at all times ſecure liberty, and make the voice of the people the law of the land: Therefore the General Aſſembly ſhall cauſe compleat liſts of the taxable male inhabitants in the city, and each county of the commonwealth, reſpectively, to be taken, and returned to them on or before the laſt meeting of the General Aſſembly, which ſhall be elected in the year who ſhall appoint a repreſentation in the General Aſſembly, in proportion to the number of taxables in ſuch returns, in the ratio of 1250 taxables to each repreſentative in Aſſembly, and of 2500 taxables for each repreſentative in the legiſlative council, which repreſentation ſhall continue for the enſuing ſeven years, at the end of which term a new return of the taxable male inhabitants ſhall be made, and a repreſentation agreeable thereto appointed by the ſaid General Aſſembly, and in like manner ſeptennially for ever.

And in order to prevent a too numerous repreſentation, which would be expenſive and burthenſome, the repreſentatives in Aſſembly ſhall never exceed 100 in the whole: Nor ſhall the repreſentatives in the Legiſlative Council ever exceed 50: To prevent which, the ratio ſhall be altered from time to time, as the number of taxables increaſe, ſo as to preſerve an equal repreſentation, in proportion to the taxable male inhabitants.

That Sect. 18 be altered as follows:

In order that the freemen of this commonwealth may enjoy the benefit of election as equally as may be, they ſhall meet annually, at ſuch convenient place or places within the city, and each county reſpectively, as the law may hereafter direct, and there chooſe their repreſentatives and other elective officers: And no inhabitant of this ſtate ſhall have more than one annual vote for repreſentatives in the Aſſembly and in the Legiſlative Council; nor ſhall any perſon be admitted to vote, except in the city or county in which he ſhall be an inhabitant.

That Sect. 19 be ſtruck out, and the following ſubſtituted:

To the end that the bleſſings of free and equal government may be extended and ſecured to the good people of this commonwealth, and that the laws may be more maturely conſidered, there ſhall be a Legiſlative Council, which for the preſent, and until a return is taken as heretofore directed, ſhall conſiſt of 29 perſons, who ſhall be choſen by ballot, at the time and at the places appointed for holding the elections for members of Aſſembly, and in the following proportions; that is to ſay,

The freemen of the city of Philadelphia ſhall elect 2 perſons.

County of Philadelphia	3
Bucks	2
Cheſter	3

To ſerve for three years reſpectively.

Lancaſter	4
York	3
Cumberland	3
Berks	2

To ſerve for two years reſpectively.

Northampton	2
Bedford	1
Northumberland	1
Weſtmoreland	1
Waſhington	1
Fayette	1

To ſerve for one year reſpectively.

And at the expiration of the time for which each councillor is choſen to ſerve, the freemen of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county, ſhall reſpectively elect the ſame number of councillors for the city, and each county reſpectively, as is herein directed, to ſerve for three years, and ſo on every third year. Provided, however, that the General Aſſembly ſhall not be precluded from altering the preſent number of repreſentatives, agreeable to the principle already laid down in this conſtitution, with reſpect to the election of members of Aſſembly, in proportion to the number of male taxables in the city and each county.

The Legiſlative Council ſhall be the firſt branch of the Legiſlature: Shall have power to chuſe a Preſident, and their other neceſſary officers. The Preſident ſhall have a caſting vote on all queſtions in that body, but no other vote, except when given by ballot. All bills (except money bills) may originate in the Legiſlative Council or Aſſembly, and may be altered, amended or rejected by either. They ſhall ſit on their own adjournments; but neither the Legiſlative Council or Aſſembly ſhall have power to adjourn themſelves for a longer time than two days, unleſs by mutual conſent. They ſhall judge of the election and qualifications of their own members, may expel a member, but not a ſecond time for the ſame cauſe.

They shall be a Court, with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments against any officer or officers of the government for misconduct, or mal-administration in their offices, either when in office or otherwise (provided the impeachment shall be prosecuted within one year after their resignation or removal) and shall take to their assistance (for advice only) the Judges of the Supreme Court; but, previous to the trial of every impeachment, the members shall be respectively sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the cause, according to the evidence: Nor shall their judgment extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification from holding or enjoying any place of honor, trust or profit under the commonwealth; but the party so convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Not less than two thirds of the Legislative Council shall be a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day. All vacancies which may happen by death, resignation or otherwise, in the Legislative Council or Assembly, shall be filled up by writ from the President of the one and Speaker of the other, directed to the Sheriff of the proper county or counties.

The Legislative Council shall meet at the same time and place with the Assembly, and shall have and enjoy all the powers necessary for a distinct branch of a free Legislature.

The Treasurer of the state, Trustees of the Loan-office, Naval Officers, Collectors of Customs or Excise, or any part of the public revenue, Judge of the Admiralty, Attorney-General, Sheriffs and Prothonotaries, shall not be capable of a seat in the General Assembly or Continental Congress.

That Sect. 20 be left out, and the following inserted:

The Governor shall be chosen annually by the freemen of this commonwealth, qualified as is required to entitle persons to vote for members of Assembly, at the same time and place, or places, which shall be directed for the choosing of their representatives in the General Assembly, where they shall give in their votes by ballot, and elect some fit person, who shall be a freeholder, and shall have resided at least seven years in the state next before the time of his election; which votes shall be sorted, cast up and counted, and fair lists, containing the names of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, made by the sheriffs, judges and inspectors, in the same manner as is or may be directed by law for ascertaining the members elected for the General Assembly; which lists, signed and sealed by the said sheriffs, judges and inspectors, shall be returned by the sheriffs into the office of the Secretary of this commonwealth days at least before the time appointed by this constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly: And the said Secretary shall, on the first day of the session, lay before the General Assembly the said returns, and the two branches together shall forthwith proceed to examine the said returns, and the person having the greatest number of votes shall be by them declared and published to be Governor; but if no person shall have a majority of votes, the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot, elect one person out of the two who had the highest number of votes; or if it should so happen, that more than two persons had an equal and highest number of votes, then they shall elect one person from the whole of those that have such equal and highest number of votes; and the person so elected shall by them be declared and published to be the Governor.

The Governor shall be, in virtue of his office, General and Commander in Chief of the militia, and all forces of the commonwealth, and Admiral of the navy of the same. He shall have power to convene the General Assembly on extraordinary occasions; and, at his discretion, to grant reprieves and pardons to persons convicted of crimes, other than those that may be convicted on impeachment, or of treason or murder, in which cases he may suspend the execution of the sentence, until it shall be reported to the legislature at their subsequent meeting, who may direct him to pardon, grant further reprieves, or carry the sentence or sentences into execution. He shall have power to appoint and commissionate the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Naval-Officers, Judge of the Admiralty, the Attorney-General, and all other officers, civil or military, except such as shall be appointed by the General Assembly, or chosen by the people, agreeable to this constitution, whom he shall nevertheless commissionate. It shall be his duty to inform the General Assembly, at every session, of the condition of the commonwealth, as far as it respects his department, and to recommend such matters to their consideration, as he shall think conducive to its welfare. He shall correspond with the Continental Congress, and with the other states, and transact the business of the state with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall take care that the laws be duly executed, and shall expedite such measures as may be resolved upon by the General Assembly.

In case of absence, resignation, removal from office, or death of the Governor, the President of the Legislative Council shall execute all the powers vested in the Governor, until another Governor shall be chosen, or until the Governor absent, or impeached, shall return, or be acquitted: And in such case, the Legislative Council shall choose, by ballot, one of their body, to supply the place of the President, during the time he shall exercise the authority of the Governor.

All bills, which have passed the Legislative Council and Assembly, shall, before they become laws, be presented to the Governor, for his revisal: And if, upon revision, he approves thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same; but if he objects to the passing of such bill, he shall return it, together with his objections in writing, to the Council or Assembly, in whichsoever it has originated, who shall enter the said objections at large upon their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill: But if, after such reconsideration, two thirds of the Legislative Council or Assembly shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and, if approved by two thirds of the members present, it shall have the force of a law; but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the persons voting, for or against the said bill, shall be entered on their records.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill shall not be returned by the governor within days after it shall have been presented, the same shall be a law, unless the General Assembly shall, by an adjournment, render a return within days impracticable; it which case, the bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the legislature, after the expiration of the said days.

A secretary shall be elected by the joint ballot of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and shall be commissioned by the governor for the time being; he shall be keeper of the seals of the state, and shall, under the direction of a committee of both branches of the legislature, affix the seal to the laws, when the same shall be enacted: He shall countersign all commissions, signed by the Governor, and all orders drawn by him on the treasury of the state, for monies appropriated, as well as all marriage and tavern licences; and perform the other duties which may be enjoined him by the constitution or laws of this commonwealth: He shall keep fair records of his proceedings, to be laid before either house of the Legislature, when called for; and shall attend the Governor, or either house, when required.

That Sect. 21 be altered, and stand amended as follows:

All commissions shall be in the name of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sealed with the state seal, signed by the Governor, or the person exercising the powers of government for the time, and attested by the Secretary.

That Sect. 22 be altered as follows:

Every officer of this commonwealth, whether judicial or executive, shall be liable to impeachment by the Assembly, either in office, or at any time within 12 months after removal or resignation, for mal-administration, and all impeachments shall be before the Legislative Council, who shall hear and determine the same.

The judges of the supreme court, and of the respective courts of common pleas, shall have fixed salaries, shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold their appointments and salaries during good behaviour. They may be removed by the Governor, upon the address of the General Assembly, provided two thirds of each house agree to such address. They shall not be capable of sitting in the Continental Congress or General Assembly, nor to hold any other office civil or military, nor shall they take or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

That Sect. 30 be altered as follows:

Justices of the peace shall be elected by the freeholders of each city and county respectively; that is to say, Two or more persons may be chosen for each ward, township or district, as the law shall hereafter direct, and their names shall be returned to the Governor, who shall commissionate one or more of them for each ward, township or district, so returning, for seven years, removeable by the Governor, on the address of the General Assembly: But if any city or county, ward, township or district in this commonwealth, shall hereafter incline to change the manner of appointing their Justices of the Peace, as settled in this article, the General Assembly may make laws to regulate the same, agreeable to the desire of a majority of the freeholders of the city or county, ward, township or district, so applying. No Justice of the Peace shall sit in the General Assembly, unless he first resign his commission; nor shall he be allowed to take any fees, nor any salary or allowance, except such as are or may hereafter be granted by law.

That in Sect. 31, Governor be inserted, in the room of President and Council.

That in Sect. 33, the following words be struck out, "unless altered or abolished by the future Legislature."

Because, in our opinion, the restriction should be absolute, and not subject to the will of any future General Assembly.

Sect. 34, instead of "President and Council," Governor be inserted.

Sect. 40, the words "as established by the Convention," be left out.

Sect. 42, be amended as follows:

Every foreigner, of good character, who comes to settle in this state, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transfer land, or other real estate, and, after two years residence, shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, except that he shall not be capable of being elected a Representative in Assembly, or in the Legislative Council, or of being elected or appointed to any office of trust, until he has resided in the state five years.

That Sect. 47 be left out.

Your committee beg leave to add, that the confused manner in which the Constitution is thrown together is justly exceptionable: At the same time to remark, that their Report will appear liable to the same objections, because they have thought it their duty to follow the Constitution in the order in which it stands, and to propose the alterations and amendments to each in the same order.

Samuel Miles, Chairman.

The above report was read a second time in the Council of Censors, on Monday, January 19, 1784, and debated by paragraphs, and the question----Will Council agree to it?----put on each paragraph; and the Yeas and Nays having been called on every question, they stood as follows:

YEAS.	YEAS.
1. *Samuel Miles*,	7. *Stephen Chambers*,
2. *Thomas Fitzsimons*,	8. *Thomas Hartley*,
3. *Frederick A. Muhlenberg*,	9. *Richard M'Allister*,
4. *Arthur St. Clair*,	10. *William Irvine*,
5. *Anthony Wayne*,	11. *John Arndt*,
6. *James Moore*,	12. *David Espy*.

NAYS.	NAYS.
1. *Joseph Hart*,	5. *John Smiley*,
2. *Samuel Smith*,	6. *William Finlay*,
3. *John Whitehill*,	7. *James Edgar*,
4. *Simon Driesbach*,	8. *John M'Dowall.*

So the different paragraphs in the report were carried in the affirmative.

To the PUBLIC.

THERE has been an advertisement published in several news-papers, by Roger Fursdon, proposing to erect a Machine for spinning of Cotton. There is reason to apprehend that but few persons have paid much attention to this subject, although it is an unquestionable fact, that spinning of cotton by Machines is in England brought to great perfection, and that the ingenious author of this invention hath, in a few years, from being a poor man become immensely rich.

The subscriber has frequently conversed with the above named Roger Fursdon, and has no doubt, but that he fully understands the art of constructing those machines, and from sufficient testimonials which the said Roger Fursdon hath put into his hands, does believe he hath made considerable improvements thereon, he being the only person yet known that hath ever been able to spin wool on them.

There is nothing wanting at this time to establish the cotton manufactory in America, but a sufficient quantity of yarn to begin with, and the quantity that may be spun in the way proposed is inconceivably great, equal to any demand whatever: It may not be improper to give a general idea of the out-lines of the machinery, the expence in constructing it, the quantity of cotton that may be spun, and the profits arising therefrom.

The whole operation of carding, roping, spinning and reeling is done by machinery.

The plan proposed is, to build a house large enough to enclose 16000 spindles, with the other movements requisite to keep them constantly spinning; this will require a building of about 50 feet by 100 feet, and five stories high; it must be erected on a constant stream of water, equal to that which is necessary to drive a common grist-mill: This building and machinery for one third the full complement of spindles (as it may be sufficient to begin with one third) will cost about 9000l. to this add 11000l. more to carry on the business, which makes a capital of 20000l. It should be noted, that any addition of spindles afterwards is by no means in proportion to the above expence, as the same building will include the whole, and the main movements or running gear are the same for one third of the spindles as for the whole.

The following will be the expence attending 5333 spindles:

Ten men, including Overseer, Clerk and mechanics, their wages on an average, suppose 12s per day, - -	£ 6 0 0
Eighty-three women to attend the machinery, at 3/6 per day, - -	14 10 6
One hundred and thirty-four children, from eight to ten years of age, at 2/6 per day, - - -	16 15 0
The whole daily expence will be	£ 37 5 6

The quantity of yarn that will be spun and prepared for the weaver by the above number of spindles, 1000 lbs. per day, including all the variety used in the cotton manufacture at Manchester, in England, which, on an average, will be worth six shillings per pound at the lowest computation, from which deduct two shillings per pound for the price of the cotton, and the daily expence in spinning as above, there remaineth then a neat profit of £ 162 14 6 per day, or £ 48800 per annum.

The above calculation is only for one-third the complement of spindles that might be included in the building above described, and if there be no error in the calculation, as there is reason to believe there is none, which will reduce the profits, how prodigiously great would they be if the full number of 16000 spindles were compleat? The profits then would be upwards of £ 146400 per annum! An object well worthy the attention of our monied men.

A capital sufficient to begin with one-third or one-fourth of the above number of spindles must be great; it is therefore proposed to form a large COMPANY for the purpose. The subscriber would be glad to converse with any person inclined to be concerned therein, in order that a well digested plan may be laid for executing the design.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Philad. Jan. 10.

Hilltown township, Bucks county, Dec. 23, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 28th day of November last, a small bay MARE, with a star in her forehead, supposed to be three years old next grass. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ ISAAC WILLIAMS.

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